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Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 64

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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

APRIL 28, 1952

MAY 14 1952
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

The Government of India recently established an additional export quota of 42,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) of short staple cotton, including Dholleras, Mathia and Kalagin types, in addition to the 102,000 bales previously released for export. The original quota included about 82,000 bales of Bengals, 12,000 of Dholleras and 8,000 of Assam-Comillas. About 12,000 bales of Bengals have been reserved for the United Kingdom, while all of the remainder may be exported to any permissible destination. This arrangement supersedes the reservations for the United Kingdom previously announced.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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REVISED ESTIMATE OF WORLD POTATO PRODUCTION BELOW PREWAR

The revised estimate of potato production in the 1951-52 season in 70 countries is 7.8 billion bushels. This is 12 percent less than the 1950-51 crop of 8.9 billion bushels and 6 percent less than the 5-year (1935-39) average production of 8.3 billion bushels.

Much of this estimated reduction occurred in countries of Eastern Europe, including such very large producers as Poland, the Soviet Union, Eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia. The estimates for some of these countries may not be especially reliable but there was known to have been extensive drought in this area in 1951. One report from Poland stated that the drought was the worst in many decades with no rain in the 1951 season after August 18. Supplies of potatoes were so short that potatoes had to be imported, while normally Poland is an exporter. In Czechoslovakia potato rationing was reinstated for the first time since the 1947-48 season and the ration was reportedly lower than for most of the time during and after the war. From Eastern Germany came reports of supply difficulties--consumers standing in line. There were also reports of early summer drought and slow harvest in some potato-producing regions of the Soviet Union. Thus the drought seems to have involved one of the most concentrated potato-producing areas in the world. The estimated reduction below 1950 for these 4 countries is 15 percent.

There was drought in some minor producing areas also. In the Union of South Africa, for example, drought cut the 1951 production 29 percent below 1950. Also in parts of the Middle East, Lebanon-Syria, there was shortage of moisture so that the 1951 production was 19 percent below 1950.

Production was reduced in other areas of the world also but not because of drought. In Western Europe the 1951 production was reduced 5 percent below 1950. This was caused largely by too much moisture, cold temperatures, outbreaks of potato diseases and reduced acreage. In much of Northern and Western Europe the 1951 weather was cold and wet. The late spring delayed planting and sprouting of potatoes and heavy precipitation during the growing season prevented adequate cultivation. In Norway, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and others, infestations of blight were reported. The blight was reported to have been especially virulent in some countries. There was also reduction of acreage in some of the more important countries. Acreage in the United Kingdom dropped 15 percent below 1950, the Netherlands 6 percent, France 3 percent and Western Germany 1 percent.

In Southern Europe the situation was quite the opposite. While acreage increased slightly the weather was much more favorable. Possibly the brightest spot in the world for potato production in the past season was in Southern Europe, including Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia and areas nearby. In Yugoslavia for example, the 1951 production was estimated to be 59 percent larger than the small crop of 1950, while in Italy the increase was 19 percent and in Spain 44 percent. The increase in this general area, however, does not so much represent an outstanding bumper crop as it does a recovery from a very bad drought in 1950. For example, the crop in Yugoslavia, while 59 percent above

POTATOES: Average, yield and production in specified countries
averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1950-51

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	1951 1/2	Average	1950	1951 1/2	Average	1950	1951 1/2
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada	539	547	410	124	136	191	66,571	74,495	98,895
El Salvador	1	1	2	22	33	50	22	32	100
Guatemala	9	10	10	41	45	47	383	463	470
Honduras	3	3	4	18	18	38	60	50	150
Mexico	37	60	75	69	74	67	2,547	3,892	4,500
Panama, Republic of	1	1	1	40	50	50	30	30	70
United States	3,033	2,844	1,353	117	137	253	355,504	388,765	429,896
Bermuda	2	2	1	40	45	45	79	90	40
Cuba	20	14	25	95	128	132	1,994	1,792	3,300
Dominican Republic	2	3	3	48	36	50	96	89	79
Jamaica	2	2	3	30	39	40	60	71	80
Total	3,649	3,487	1,887	117	135	230	427,246	469,775	538,935
EUROPE									
Albania	1	2	3	55	50	50	82	100	150
Austria	507	443	469	206	182	206	104,632	80,707	93,611
Belgium	383	258	221	305	291	350	335 2/2	75,030	85,157
Bulgaria	46	78	45	90	86	67	84	6,693	3,800
Czechoslovakia	1,873	1,761	1,500	198	146	183	371,415	257,865	275,000
Denmark	183	219	260	254	258	262	47,668	56,480	67,975
Finland	213	164	210	228	209	212	216	34,326	44,439
France	3,786	3,014	2,685	167	137	192	631,052	413,375	530,230
Germany:									
Western Zone	2,871	2,627	2,760	250	252	367	718,100	662,600	1,027,000
Eastern Zone	2,000	1,900	2,000	250	266	239	501,000	505,000	480,000
Greece	53	54	85	100	60	150	5,308	3,218	12,768
Hungary	729	896	680	109	109	66	79,637	97,657	45,000
Iceland	2	2	2	142	150	184	180	284	435
Ireland	328	408	337	300	293	321	98,286	119,713	108,287
Italy	993	1,046	947	97	93	108	96,433	97,283	87,287
Luxembourg	42	27	20	189	205	276	7,929	5,522	5,000
Malta	9	6	7	118	85	75	1,104	508	450
Netherlands	320	448	410	315	308	363	100,744	137,987	148,878
Norway	127	175	145	259	247	281	32,830	43,158	41,006
Poland	6,800	6,500	6,500	205	181	208	1,397,000	1,176,000	1,355,000
Portugal	77	114	216	270	248	191	206	20,755	28,325
Rumania	381	493	450	126	112	67	89	48,073	55,355
Spain	1,125	1,090	882	152	127	117	170,977	138,676	103,308
Sweden	326	346	323	204	208	198	199	66,631	72,100
Switzerland	116	182	137	220	289	303	25,532	52,651	41,527
United Kingdom	720	1,213	1,050	254	263	287	182,859	318,976	354,928
Yugoslavia	699	727	573	89	105	64	62,026	76,042	38,145
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.)	24,713	24,193	22,926	200	187	219	4,929,998	4,515,782	5,084,222
U. S. S. R. (Europe and Asia)	20,203	21,000	23,400	134	133	124	2,713,054	2,800,000	2,900,000
Total	44,916	45,193	46,326	334	320	343	7,643,052	7,315,782	7,984,222

ASIA											
Cyprus.....	6	7	11	148	114	148	142	958	843	1,626	1,700
Indonesia.....	27	14	18	72	73	56	56	1,941	1,025	1,000	1,000
Israel 2/.....	1	4	4	84	234	225	238	84	938	900	950
Lebanon.....	4/	4/	11	90	100	106	124	4/	1,176	1,176	919
Syria.....	17	13	9	90	100	106	81	2/	1,311	955	808
Turkey.....	135	176	211	49	62	117	109	6,645	10,946	24,618	22,898
Japan.....	388	458	474	165	151	189	193	64,103	70,876	89,731	94,310
North Korea.....	221	261	260	77	69	62	62	17,097	17,937	16,000	16,000
South Korea.....	47	82	120	95	70	58	80	4,447	5,763	7,000	7,529
Philippine Islands.....	1	1	1	70	70	70	70	9	8	8	8
Total.....	843	1,026	1,119	1,115	1,07	128	132	96,815	109,647	143,014	146,122
SOUTH AMERICA											
Argentina.....	311	472	560	85	93	132	101	26,523	43,741	57,268	45,929
Brazil.....	168	219	368	94	82	73	73	15,775	17,973	26,702	26,914
Chile.....	121	132	127	129	129	117	127	15,622	17,047	14,850	16,534
Colombia.....	167	221	250	81	67	79	72	13,467	14,786	19,841	18,000
Ecuador.....	62	62	60	78	66	18	50	4,827	4,092	1,882	3,000
Peru.....	400	347	531	75	69	85	82	30,157	24,045	45,121	39,609
Uruguay.....	18	25	27	63	54	73	68	1,135	1,345	1,820	1,877
Venezuela.....	15	15	12	24	37	83	92	367	551	1,000	1,100
Total.....	1,262	1,493	1,933	85	83	87	86	107,873	123,580	157,684	152,923
AFRICA											
Algeria.....	44	37	50	105	93	163	139	4,627	3,453	8,173	9,040
Belgian Congo.....	3	6	7	110	50	71	71	288	313	500	500
Egypt.....	10	20	26	181	150	226	230	1,813	3,010	5,879	5,989
Eritrea.....	1	2	2	36	30	38	38	6	59	75	75
Madagascar.....	31	29	50	52	61	64	68	1,615	1,764	3,210	3,380
Mauritius.....	1	1	1	131	75	130	130	31	24	130	130
Mozambique.....	2	2	1	78	86	120	120	78	91	120	120
Nigeria and Cameroons.....	2	2	1	30	37	40	40	21	54	40	40
Southern Rhodesia.....	3	4	4	81	101	100	100	254	376	400	400
Tunisia.....	6	4	5	65	119	110	120	393	451	551	600
Union of South Africa.....	89	90	170	88	76	72	51	7,844	6,222	12,238	8,675
Total.....	192	197	317	88	83	99	87	16,970	16,417	31,316	28,949
OCEANIA											
Australia.....	114	159	124	113	129	111	112	12,900	20,531	13,709	14,000
New Zealand.....	21	23	16	221	198	262	243	4,651	4,554	4,200	3,155
Total.....	135	182	140	130	138	128	124	17,551	25,085	17,909	17,155
World Total.....	50,959	51,578	52,503	51,575	51,575	51,575	51,575	8,319,507	8,060,286	8,582,180	7,848,139
/ Preliminary. 2/ Not comparable with later years apparently include small farms and gardens. 3/ Jewish farming only. 4/ Included with Syria.											

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not comparable with later years as prewar years apparently include small farms and gardens. 3/ Jewish farming only. 4/ Included with Syria.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere and includes the harvest immediately following in the Southern Hemisphere. Averages are for years stated or for the nearest comparable period. The yields per acre for countries having a small production were calculated on the basis of unrounded estimates of acreage.

1950, was still 2 percent below the prewar average and in Spain, while 44 percent above 1950 was 13 percent below prewar. In Italy the 1951 production was 7 percent above prewar.

Spanish production was so large in 1951 that an exportable surplus was available as in prewar years. In the last few weeks about 350,000 bushels of Spanish potatoes have arrived in the United States. Before the war Spain exported about 3 million bushels annually, but in recent years has exported only a few hundred thousand bushels and imported 2 to 4 million bushels annually.

The 1951 outturn in North America was 36 percent below 1950. Here the combined United States and Canadian production is normally 98 percent of the total. This sharp reduction was partially due to reduced yields which in 1951 averaged 7 percent below 1950 but principally due to reduced acreage. The combined United States-Canadian acreage in 1951 was 20 percent below 1950 and 51 percent below prewar. Because of the reduced production the 1951-52 trade of potatoes between Canada and the United States has been reduced to only a fraction of other recent years. However, supplies have been adequate, although prices high, and there were no burdensome surpluses as in some other recent years.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD TOBACCO TRADE INCREASES IN 1951

World trade in unmanufactured tobacco during 1951 was 6 percent above 1950 and 9 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average. Exports from the principal countries totaled 1,293,923,000 pounds. This corresponds to 1,200,241,000 pounds in 1950 and the prewar (1935-39) average of 1,153,710,000 pounds.

The 1951 increase resulted primarily from higher exports from the United States, Turkey, Greece, India, and the Philippine Republic, partially offset by decreases from Southern Rhodesia, Italy, Yugoslavia, and Brazil.

World totals for countries listed in the accompanying table show exports consistently above imports. This discrepancy results from a number of factors including reexports (which had not been shown as imports) in the export data, the omission of relatively large imports into the Soviet Union for which data are not available, and the omission from the table of a number of countries which have a small tobacco trade and whose exports materially exceed imports.

Principal Exporting Countries: In 1951, the United States continued to be the leading exporting country. Exports for the year totaled 522,089,000 pounds, or 9 percent above the 1950 total and comprised 40 percent of the world total. The increase was due to larger leaf exports to the United Kingdom, France, Spain, and Belgium-Luxembourg.

Of the total United States exports, flue-cured leaf accounted for 433,768,000 pounds, or 83 percent. This is comparable to 383,897,000 pounds, or 80 percent in 1950. Burley exports in 1951 totaled 25,225,000 pounds, or 5 percent of the total as compared with 37,601,000 pounds, or 8 percent in 1950. Exports of fire-cured leaf totaled 34,728,000 pounds in 1951 as compared with 29,817,000 pounds in 1950.

For all of the Latin-American tobacco-exporting countries combined, exports in 1951 were 11 percent below 1950. Substantial decreases were reported for Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Peru. However, the decrease was offset by slight increases in Colombia, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic. Most of Latin American exports went to Western European countries.

The Oriental-type tobacco producing countries of Southeastern Europe reported slightly lower exports for 1951. However, Greece reported a substantial increase. Total exports for the Near East were higher in 1951 than in 1950, primarily because of the 15 percent increase reported for Turkey.

Unmanufactured tobacco exports from Far Eastern Countries in 1951 show a sizeable increase when compared with 1950. Increases were reported for India, Indonesia, Japan, and the Philippine Republic. India's 1951 exports totaled 109,441,000 pounds as compared with the 1950 total of 88,533,000 pounds. Indonesian exports for 1951 totaled 28,473,000 pounds as compared with 28,111,000 pounds in 1950. Japan exported 1,530,000 pounds in 1951 as compared with only 884,000 pounds in 1950. The Philippine Republic reported a sizeable increase by exporting 13,856,000 pounds in 1951 as compared with only 8,137,000 pounds in 1950.

Principal Importing Countries: The United Kingdom's 1951 imports totaled 355,804,000 pounds, which were larger than the imports for any other country, and 16 percent above the 1950 total of 305,805,000 pounds. The 1951 United Kingdom's imports accounted for 31 percent of total world imports.

Imports in 1951 into the United States, which ranked second in total imports of unmanufactured tobacco, were 104,652,000 pounds, or 16 percent above the 1950 total of 90,031,000 pounds. The majority of 1951 imports were supplied by Turkey. However, some leaf was imported from Cuba, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Philippine Republic, Canada, and Greece.

Western Germany, the third most important 1951 importing country, took 101,919,000 pounds, or about 3 percent more than the 1950 total of 99,004,000 pounds.

All Other Leading Importing Countries: Imports in 1951 exceeded 1950 in the following countries: Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Finland, France, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Uruguay, Algeria, Belgian Congo, Union of South Africa, and Indonesia. Decreases were reported for Australia, Egypt, French Morocco, India, Philippine Republic, the Netherlands, Italy, Ireland, Spain, Denmark, and Mexico. --By C. E. Dobbins, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: International trade,
average 1935-39, annual 1950 and 1951

Continent and Country	Average 1935-39		1950 1/		1951 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada.....	15,294:	4,317:	26,760:	1,322:	29,422:	1,152
Costa Rica.....	- :	40:	66:	80:	- :	88
El Salvador.....	23:	495:	- ?	2,487:	- :2/	3,000
Guatemala.....	- :	68:	- :	436:	- :	751
Honduras.....	1,894:	43:	7,015:2/	125:	3/ :	3/
Mexico.....	215:	210:	608:	2,736:	656:	1,833
Nicaragua.....	- :	175:	- :	651:	- :	613
United States.....	420,797:	71,274:	477,596:	90,031:	522,089:	104,652
Cuba.....	27,712:	- :	31,818:	- :	27,600:	-
Dominican Republic..	13,652:	- :	31,910:	- :	35,257:	-
Total.....	479,587:	76,622:	575,773:	97,868:	615,024:	112,089
EUROPE						
Austria.....	4/ 1,424:	4/ 16,954:	2,543:	17,397:	372:	21,138
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	5/ 413:	40,695:	- :	47,226:5/	5,692:	54,143
Bulgaria.....	59,396:	- :6/	20,000:	- :	3/ :	-
Czechoslovakia.....	- :4/	20,768:	- :6/	20,000:	- :	3/
Denmark.....	490:	20,206:	1,158:	30,515:	- :	22,108
Ireland.....	4/ 394:	4/ 12,292:	- :	19,729:	- :	18,598
Finland.....	- :	7,754:	- :	9,414:	- :	10,170
France.....	4/ 686:	4/ 61,576:	145:	46,097:	137:	69,725
Germany.....	4/ 19:	4/ 204,644:7/	104:7/	99,004:7/	782:7/	101,919
Greece.....	97,657:	20:	56,669:	- :	69,385:	-
Hungary.....	19,162:	3,106:6/	4,000:6/	2,400:	3/ :	3/
Italy.....	12,927:	5,253:	20,897:	9,056:2/	16,000:2/	6,000
Netherlands.....	5/ 3,249:	67,349:5/	3,446:	63,790:5/	4,733:	59,352
Norway.....	- :	6,602:	- :	8,225:	- :	8,351
Poland.....	4/ 149:	4/ 18,404:	- :6/	8,000:	- :	3/
Portugal.....	- :	6,381:	- :	10,381:	- :	10,483
Spain.....	- :6/	30,979:	- :	55,600:	- :	46,883
Sweden.....	153:	14,829:	- :	18,874:	- :	26,076
Switzerland.....	- :	15,795:	11:	22,760:	- :	23,433
United Kingdom.....	5/ 5,996:	258,486:	- :	305,805:	- :	355,804
Yugoslavia.....	10,288:	8,010:	17,278:	1,896:	13,488:	11,388
Total.....	212,403:	820,103:	126,251:	796,169:	110,589:	845,571
ASIA						
Lebanon.....	(:	(:	(:	(:	811:	1,087
Syria.....	(2,762:	(112:	(6,568:	(1,887:	7,569:	617
Turkey.....	78,054:	152:	110,677:	- :	127,500:	-
Ceylon.....	2,086:	1,200:	1,363:	1,625:	1,007:	1,927
China.....	30,994:	56,613:	3/ :	3/ :	3/ :	3/
French Indochina...:	4/ 216:	2,718:	- :	11,502:	- :	3/
Hong Kong.....	3/ :	10,450:	6,052:	9,491:	37,470:	25,276
India.....	43,500:	4,791:	88,533:	8,382:	109,441:	5,348

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: International trade,
average 1935-39, annual 1950 and 1951

Continent and Country	Average 1935-39		1950 1/		1951 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
ASIA (Cont'd)						
Japan	14,700:	5,458:	884:	2,769:	1,530:	3,649
Indonesia	101,176:	2,765:	28,111:	8,860:	28,473:	14,588
Philippine Republic	37,357:	1,075:	8,137:	28,792:	13,856:	9,871
Thailand (Siam)....	13:	3,405:	- :	2,925:	- :	1,697
Total.....	310,858:	88,739:	250,325:	76,233:	327,657:	64,060
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina.....	180:	16,878:2/	770:	8,157:	- :2/	6,000
Brazil.....	71,955:	772:	80,850:	234:2/	70,000:	350
British Guiana.....	- :4/	393:	- :	643:	- :	516
Chile.....	- :	172:	- :	737:	- :	752
Colombia.....	6,472:4/	138:	7,174:	521:2/	10,000:2/	900
Paraguay.....	7,747:	202:	7,800:	- :	5,886:	105
Peru.....	- :	212:	- :	843:	- :	850
Surinam.....	3/ :	3/ :	- :	104:	- :2/	110
Uruguay.....	- :	3,051:	- :	9,261:	- :	10,171
Total.....	86,354:	21,818:	96,594:	20,500:	85,886:	19,754
AFRICA						
Algeria.....	24,979:	7,482:	23,677:	8,512:	29,870:	9,493
French Morocco.....	- :4/	3,921:	- :	5,426:	- :	3,856
Belgian Congo.....	- :6/	1,000:	- :	3,137:	- :	6,142
Nyasaland.....	12,810:	- :	23,758:	- :	27,000:	-
Egypt.....	- :	13,014:	- :	28,345:	- :	27,910
Gold Coast.....	- :	1,471:	- :	1,341:	- :	1,657
Madagascar.....	5,262:	17:	6,281:	66:	9,594:	44
Northern Rhodesia..	1,429:	- :	6,175:	- :	10,467:	-
Southern Rhodesia..	19,166:	327:	89,315:	15:2/	75,000:	-
Tunisia.....	- :4/	2,843:	- :	5,811:	11:	4,888
Union of South Africa.....	635:	3,100:	2,091:	4,271:	2,823:	4,536
Total.....	64,281:	33,175:	151,297:	56,924:	154,765:	58,526
OCEANIA						
Australia.....	114:	21,537:	1:	25,799:	2:	24,728
New Zealand.....	113:	3,027:	- :	5,629:	- :2/	7,000
Total.....	227:	24,564:	1:	31,428:	2:	31,728

Total countries shown: 1,153,710: 1,065,021: 1,200,241: 1,079,122: 1,293,923: **1,131,728**

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated on the basis of data available for 6 months or more of the year. 3/ Not available. 4/ Less than a 5-year average. 5/ Reexports. 6/ Approximated from unofficial information. 7/ Western Germany only; data for Eastern Germany not available.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers and other information.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION APPROACHES 1950 RECORD

World soybean production in 1951 is now estimated by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at 658.9 million bushels. This is only 7.5 million short of the estimated record crop of 1950, revised upward to 666.4 million, and 8.9 million bushels larger than the preliminary forecast (see Foreign Crops and Markets, December 3, 1951). Prewar production amounted to 463.7 million bushels.

Although soybeans are grown on a relatively small scale in many countries on every continent of the world, production of commercial significance is concentrated primarily in the United States and China (including Manchuria). These 2 areas account for over 90 percent of the estimated world total.

With reliable information lacking for China and other communist-controlled countries of the world, an estimate of output in these areas is largely speculative. On the other hand, available statistics make it possible to arrive at a comparatively reliable estimate of production in the non-communist area. This figure is now placed at 321.5 million bushels compared with 333.1 million in 1950 and 87.2 million prewar.

The decline in total world production of an estimated 7.5 million bushels from 1950 is primarily the result of the decline in United States production from an all time high of 299.3 million bushels to 280.5 million. Similarly, the increase of 195 million bushels from prewar is explained largely by the rapid expansion of production in the United States. The increase of almost 8.9 million bushels from the preliminary forecast of 1951 world production is due principally to upward revisions of 5.1 million bushels in the estimate of Japan's output and 2.9 million in the United States figure. Japan's crop of 16.1 million bushels reached the highest level since 1925.

In Canada, where production has expanded sharply in the postwar period, the estimate of the 1951 harvest also has been revised upward--to almost 4.4 million bushels. Brazil reports an increasing interest in soybean production. Some 2.1 million bushels were harvested, mostly in Rio Grande do Sul, last year. A new variety of beans, now available in Sao Paulo, is expected to result in a further expansion in that State. Soybean production also appears to be a comparatively recent development in Ethiopia. A crop of 276,000 bushels was produced in 1951.

World production of soybeans probably will be large again in 1952. In China, it would seem unlikely that soybean production would decrease--barring unforeseen developments--because of its importance to the economy. In the United States, growers' intentions as of March 1 point

SOTBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, average 1935-39, annual 1948-51 ^{1/}

Continent and country	Acreage ^{2/}			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-39	1948	1949	Average 1935-39	1948	1949	Average 1935-39	1948	1949
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	Bushels	Bushels
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada.....	10	94	104	176	19.4	25.1	4	1,824	2,605
United States ^{3/}	3,042	10,430	10,156	13,211	21.4	22.7	56,167	223,006	230,897
EUROPE									
Bulgaria.....	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary.....	7	6	-	-	15.1	-	6	90	-
Italy.....	7	5	3	2	21.9	18.3	4	107	52
Rumania.....	49	-	-	-	9.5	-	4	463	-
Yugoslavia.....	5	13	38	17	11.8	9.2	71	122	351
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	607	-	-	-	-	-	6	5,805	-
ASIA									
Turkey.....	1	5	5	6	29.0	15.3	6	37	71
China proper (22 provinces).....	12,411	11,309	11,762	-	16.7	18.6	207,666	210,820	179,200
Manchuria.....	8,992	-	5,500	-	16.8	15.2	151,294	-	66,000
Japan.....	797	584	646	737	15.6	13.8	12,338	8,035	8,240
Formosa.....	17	50	50	-	8.9	8.8	4	43	43
Korea ^{8/}	1,921	487	658	-	10.0	10.1	17,554	4,924	6,654
Indonesia ^{2/}	889	867	835	808	10.9	11.0	9,731	9,406	9,186
SOUTH AMERICA									
Brazil ^{10/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580	920
AFRICA									
Tanganyika.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	49
Ethiopia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa.....	-	11	13	-	5.0	3.7	-	67	43
Total non-communist area.....	5,670	12,700	12,690	16,470	-	-	87,190	250,000	260,650
World total ^{12/}.....	29,000	31,650	31,520	37,280	-	-	463,720	562,460	517,350

^{1/} Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. ^{2/} Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. ^{3/} Preliminary. ^{4/} Average of less than 5 years. ^{5/} Acreage harvested for beans. ^{6/} One year only. ^{7/} Less than 500 acres. ^{8/} Beginning with 1948 figures represent South Korea only. ^{9/} Java and Madura only. ^{10/} Rio Grande do Sul and Sao Paulo. ^{11/} Planted acreage. ^{12/} Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

to a record acreage of soybeans planted alone for all purposes of 15.5 million acres compared with 14.8 million last year. However, with the sharpest increases in prospect in the South Central States and reduced acreages indicated in the 4 largest producing states, total production may be down from the last 2 years.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD RICE SUPPLIES FOR EXPORT EXCEED 1951--IMPORT DEMAND STRONG 1/

The rice-exporting countries of the world have an estimated 10,500 million pounds of milled rice available for shipment in 1952, a volume only slightly larger than the world's rice trade of 1951, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Estimates of available supplies for the most part are based on crop and year-end stock information of the countries from which rice normally is exported.

Import demand for rice at present is strong due in part to the slow export movement from some of the major exporting countries during recent months. Several importing countries are now looking for alternate sources of supply.

Rice acreage increases resulted in a gain in the production of the countries that have the largest supplies of rice for export. These gains, however, were offset to a great extent by (1) substantial declines in the harvests of the two important surplus countries, Egypt and Pakistan, and (2) a probable curtailment in the unusual exportation from China of the sizable quantities which were shipped from that country in 1951.

The land devoted to rice was increased in the "rice-bowl" countries of Asia, Thailand, Burma and Indochina, and the weather generally was favorable for rice growing and harvesting in a large part of that region. An evaluation of the production gains of these countries results in estimates of their exportable supplies that range from 6,800 to 8,100 million pounds - averaging 7,450 million pounds - compared with exports of around 7,000 million pounds in 1951.

In Thailand, 1 million acres more of rice were harvested than in the preceding year. Given average per-acre yields, the rice harvested from the additional area there alone should provide for an increase in exports. The 1951 shipments totaled 3,429 million pounds (1,555,000 metric tons).

Thailand is allocating 1,764 million pounds (800,000 tons) of rice up to September 1952. The official reason for this limited quantity is that the country is stockpiling rice in the event that it
1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

RICE (in terms of milled): Exports from principal countries of supply, average 1936-40, annual 1949-51, and estimated exportable supplies, 1952

Continent and country	Average 1936-40	1949	1950	1951 1/	1952 Export 1/ supplies
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
ASIA:					
Burma	6,536:	2,632:	2,639:	2,821:	2,800-3,100
Indochina	3,233:	227:	267:	719:	700-1,300
Thailand	2,920:	2,680:	3,270:	3,429:	3,300-3,700
Pakistan	-	0:	0:	400:	0
Korea	2,367:2/	0:2/	198:2/	0:2/	0
Taiwan	1,427:3/	44:3/	51:3/	119:	100
Estimated total	18,543:	5,583:	6,425:4/	7,688:	6,900-8,200
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:					
North America:					
Mexico	19:	91:	61:	0:	5/
United States	235:	1,137:	1,085:	1,071:	1,500
Estimated total	260:	1,280:	1,280:	1,080:	1,520
South America:					
Brazil	83:	2:	209:	330:	200-500
British Guiana	34:	58:	65:	68:	65-80
Ecuador	26:	68:	140:	11:	45-80
Uruguay	4:	9:	24:	24:	30
Surinam	11:	21:	9:	8:	10-20
Estimated total	158:	182:	473:	445:	360-720
Total W. Hemisphere ..	418:	1,462:	1,753:	1,525:	1,880-2,240
EUROPE:					
Italy	336:	348:	493:	500:	450-550
Estimated total	652:	398:	500:	510:	500-600
AFRICA:					
Egypt	277:	758:	393:	350:6/	50
Estimated total	319:	795:	431:	400:	105
Australia	29:	55:	75:	80:	65
WORLD TOTAL	19,963:	8,293:	9,184:	10,203:	9,450-11,210

1/ Preliminary.

2/ South Korea

3/ Officially reported only.

4/ Includes an estimated 200 million pounds from China.

5/ Insignificant, if any.

6/ Trade commitments.

Prepared on the basis of official statistics and current crop and trade information of foreign countries available in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Reexports are included in the prewar average exports.

should have future need for it. Allocations to September are to the following countries in million pounds (1,000 metric tons in parentheses): United Kingdom 650 (295); India 353 (160); Japan 220 (100); under negotiation with Japan 220 (100); Ceylon 33 (15); Korea 33 (15); Saudi Arabia 22 (10); to be divided between the Philippines and Indonesia 231 (105).

Burma's rice acreage was about 2 percent larger than in the year before, and weather conditions remained favorable throughout the season, thus permitting an increase of at least 10 to 15 percent in the harvest. Export availabilities therefore should be larger than in 1951, even though stocks were virtually exhausted before the new crop appeared on the market as compared with the stocks of around 600 million pounds at the end of the preceding year.

A wide variation of estimates of rice export supplies has been reported in Indochina. Reasonable estimates of actual availabilities, when taking into consideration a postwar deterioration in that country's production facilities and transportation system, would seem to be around 1,200 million pounds now available for export. Whether this rice actually is shipped depends on the volume that is permitted to move from Cambodia and from the Transbassac region in Vietnam. Much of the present surplus exists in Cambodia, where a good crop was harvested. Most of the paddy rice in past years has been shipped from that area into Saigon to be milled and then exported from what is now known as the State of South Vietnam (formerly Cochinchina).

Export supplies available from the United States, the world's third largest exporter of rice in 1951, are estimated at a figure considerably higher (32 percent) than the previous record exports of 1948. The rice acreage increased in this country also, and the resulting crop was around 300 million pounds of milled rice larger than a year earlier, to which may be added as available for export some carry-over stocks from the preceding season. Dry weather in northern Mexico reduced the crop again and very little rice should be available for export from that country in 1952.

Total exports from the South American countries probably will exceed that Continent's 1951 trade in rice. Exportable supplies from the 1952 crop in Brazil early in 1952 were estimated at around 200 million pounds. More than 300 million pounds remaining of the 1951 crop, however, were sold to exporting firms late in 1951 and early in 1952, and that rice probably will be exported in 1952.

The bumper crop of British Guiana in 1951-52 should result in exportable supplies exceeding the record exports of 1951. Larger surpluses have been reported also in Ecuador, Uruguay, and Surinam.

Similarly the rice acreage of Italy was increased by several thousand acres, and although the yields per acre were not quite so high as in a year earlier, another good crop was harvested. Exportable supplies from that country therefore should approximate those of 1951.

Egypt's production dropped sharply as a result of limited water supplies, and therefore exports of rice from that country at the present time are prohibited. Commitments of the 1950 crop under last year's trade agreements are estimated at around 50 million pounds to be exported in 1952. Madagascar recently abandoned the usual postwar practice of restricting rice exports, and during December 1951, when a bountiful crop had been harvested, arranged for exports of around 17 million pounds of rice.--By L. Thelma Willahan, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

FATS AND OILS

CUBAN IMPORTS OF LARD REACH NEW HIGH IN JANUARY-MARCH

A record quantity of lard and rendered pork fat was imported into Cuba in the first quarter of 1952, according to Assistant Agricultural Attache Jack R. Johnstone, American Embassy, Havana. Imports totaled 54.5 million pounds. Cuban imports of inedible tallow and grease, seasonally low, totaled 6.2 million pounds in the January-March period. The United States was the major supplier of both lard and inedible tallow.

The record import volume of lard and rendered pork fat in January-March exceeded by 9 percent the quantity imported in the first 3 months of 1951, and was nearly 40 percent greater than the tonnage imported in the last quarter of 1951. Most of the lard imported in January-March was in tank car lots but there was also considerable packed lard, especially in January, which was destined principally for the Santiago de Cuba area.

Consumption of lard during the first quarter was the highest on record. It is believed to have reached about 40 million pounds, a substantial increase from the estimated 36 million pounds consumed in the last quarter of 1951.

Stocks of lard on April 1 were large--about equal to a two-months supply. Therefore, and because demand for lard will diminish as the sugar grinding season comes to a close, imports are expected to be cut back sharply in the second quarter. In fact, it is estimated that--barring any abnormal market developments--imports may not exceed 25 million pounds.

The local wholesale price of imported prime steam lard was 19½ cents per pound at the close of March. The price in January had dropped from 23¼ to 21-3/4 cents by the end of the month and in February had declined further to 19¼ cents after which the market strengthened slightly. These prices were reflections of Chicago quotations with fewer day by day fluctuations, however.

Tallow and grease imports in January-March, totaling 6.2 million pounds, were nearly 30 percent smaller than the quantity imported in the comparable period of 1951. However, they represented an increase of about one-third from the volume imported in the last quarter of 1951. Nearly all tallow and grease is imported in tank cars.

Consumption of tallow and grease, largely by the domestic soap industry, is estimated to have exceeded 9 million pounds in the first 3 months of 1952. This consisted of the equivalent of imports plus the reduced quantity produced domestically--perhaps only 3 million pounds. Cattle marketings were down during the quarter and the cattle marketed averaged lighter in weight than those sold in the previous 3-month period.

Stocks of tallow and grease on April 1 probably were smaller than on January 1. Thus, second quarter imports are expected to be substantially greater than in the first 3 months.

Prices of inedible tallow and grease continued to decline in the first quarter. Fancy imported tallow, landed and delivered to the soap factories, cost 10-3/8 cents per pound in early January. By April 1 the price had gone down to 8 cents.

SOYBEANS THROUGH SUEZ CANAL, JANUARY-MARCH 1952

Bulk northbound shipments of soybeans through the Suez Canal during the first quarter of 1952 totaled 29,339 short tons (977,960 bushels) according to a report from Port Said. These exports consisted of 3 cargoes--2 from the south Manchurian port of Dairen destined to Bristol, England and Stettin, Poland and one from Ko Si Chang Island (Thailand) to Rotterdam, Holland. In addition, a bulk cargo of 8,862 tons of soybean oil (equivalent to 59,083 tons or 1,969,430 bushels of soybeans) passed through the Canal enroute from Dairen to Odessa, Russia.

Thus, on a combined basis January-March 1952 shipments totaled 88,422 tons or 2,947,400 bushels of soybean equivalent. This is approximately one-half the quantity which transited the Canal during the comparable period 1951.

It is possible that data in regard to bulk shipments of soybean oil are incomplete. It is known also that soybeans and oil are shipped with other cargoes but records for such freight could not be obtained at Port Said.

Latest available reports indicate that Manchurian soybeans are quoted at £ 48 per metric ton (\$3.66 per bushel) c.i.f. European ports. This quotation is considered nominal, however, since recent trading has been light.

HONDURAS VEGETABLE OIL SITUATION IN 1951

Honduras continues to fill its own requirements for vegetable oils and oil products, with coconuts, corozo nuts, the African palm, and sesame seed the principal sources of raw materials, reports J.I. Cope-land, American Consulate, San Pedro Sula. With the exception of the African palm, however, production data are limited.

The area planted to African palm in Honduras, as of December 1951, amounted to 3,700 acres. Of this, about 2,000 acres, containing about 81,000 bearing trees, was harvested in 1951 producing around 175 short tons of palm kernels and 600 tons of palm oil. Production in 1952 is forecast at 300 tons of kernels and 1,000 tons of palm oil. Commercial production from these plantings began in June 1950, and 420 tons of palm oil and 45 tons of palm kernel oil were produced during the remainder of that year.

Approximately 10,000 acres of wild coconuts grow in Honduras. The total number of coconuts harvested in 1951 is not available but 1,850 tons of copra were purchased by the local vegetable oil industry, representing some 9,250,000 coconuts crushed.

Also growing wild, corozo nuts gathered and sold to the local industry approximated 2,890 tons in 1951.

Sesame seed at the present time is not a major source of vegetable oil in Honduras. In 1951 output of seed in northern districts was estimated at only 20 tons. Production figures for southern Honduras are not available, but exports during fiscal year 1950-51 from that area amounted to 23 tons, all destined to El Salvador. No production data are available in regard to the small quantity of cottonseed grown near the Salvadoran border. Most of the production, however, is exported to that country because of better transportation facilities.

Products manufactured during 1951 from vegetable oil base materials were vegetable shortening--1,125 tons; vegetable oils--643; soap--2,170; and candles--288 tons. Wholesale prices of these commodities in early April were as follows in terms of U.S. currency equivalents: vegetable shortening--31 cents per pound; vegetable oil--29; and soap--15 cents.

Export surpluses of oleaginous materials in Honduras are almost solely raw coconuts. In 1951 shipments amounted to about 8,000,000 nuts, mostly to the United States. Small amounts of sesame seed, cottonseed, and vegetable shortening were exported to El Salvador. Insignificant quantities of fancy table olive oil and similar products are imported as table luxuries.

The African oil palm appears to have a fairly bright future in Honduras. Since coconuts and corozo palms grow wild, they will continue to offer healthy competition to the African palm. Sesame seed cultivation, however, does not appear to be too promising largely because a relatively stable yield cannot be obtained.

INDONESIAN PALM OIL, PALM KERNEL EXPORTS DOWN IN 1951

Indonesian exports of palm oil and palm kernels during 1951 have been reported at 107,608 and 27,667 short tons, respectively, according to Willard O. Brown, American Embassy, Jakarta. Compared with revised figures for 1950 of 126,903 and 28,959 tons, shipments of palm oil decreased 15 percent and those of palm kernels 4 percent. All exports originated in Sumatra and virtually all were shipped out of Belawan.

Exports of palm oil to all destinations except Singapore and Malaya decreased in 1951, but the destination pattern of exports changed in several respects. The Netherlands continued to be the principal destination (59,607 tons). The United States became the second largest market (21,925 tons against only 822 tons the prior year). Exports to the United Kingdom (20,142) and Western Germany (4,524) dropped off about 50 percent. Exports of palm kernels to the Netherlands (27,107) increased, while Western Germany's purchases (552) decreased to less than 15 percent of the 1950 volume.

Consumption of palm oil in Indonesia is less than 10,000 tons annually. No palm kernels were used for domestic consumption in 1951 and only 100 tons in 1950.

Computation of unit values of palm oil and palm kernels, based upon volume and value of exports, indicates an increased value for palm oil and palm kernel export values. The average 1951 f.o.b. price for palm oil was 1,286 rupiahs per metric ton (\$307 per short ton) against 864 rupiahs (\$206) in 1950. Palm kernels averaged 721 rupiahs (\$172) compared with 496 rupiahs (\$118) the previous year. Palm oil, along with several other commodities, was classified as a "moderately strong" export commodity under the February 4, 1952, revised foreign exchange regulations and is therefore subject to an added 15 percent export duty.

Although planted area in 1951 of 152,500 acres was 12 percent above 1948, production of palm oil decreased from 139,400 tons in 1950 to 133,700 tons in 1951 and palm kernel output from 33,900 to 32,800 tons. This was due principally to labor difficulties early in 1951. Production in 1952 is forecast at approximately 20 percent above that of 1951.

URUGUAY'S FLAXSEED OUTPUT UP,
SUNFLOWER SEED, PEANUTS DOWN

Uruguay's 1951-52 flaxseed crop, officially placed at 4,645,400 bushels, represents an increase of 26 percent from the previous season and is the largest outturn since 1945-46 when 5,158,700 bushels were produced, reports Dale E. Farringer, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Montevideo. The area planted to flaxseed during 1951 is estimated between 385,000 and 395,000 acres by the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture, against 394,610 acres in 1950.

The size of the 1951-52 sunflower seed crop, which is harvested in April, is forecast at 97,000 short tons, or considerably less than last year's production of 130,470 tons (final Census figure). The smaller expected outturn this season is based upon dry weather during the growing period, which in many sectors burned out the second sunflower planting following the wheat harvest. The area sown to sunflower in 1951 is preliminary given at 432,400 acres, compared with 467,900 acres in 1950.

With respect to peanuts, production of the current crop is forecast at only 4,850 tons, against 9,520 tons during the previous season. Although only 18,040 acres were reported for 1951 as compared with 22,930 acres in 1950, dry summer weather is the principal cause of the decline in production estimates.

Linseed oil stocks at the end of March 1952 were estimated by the trade at between 5,500 and 6,600 tons (old and new crop). Flaxseed carry-over for export from the last crop is estimated at 3,346,270 bushels, of which 1,968,390 are to be exported as seed, rather than crushed for oil. Some 4,080 tons of sunflower seed oil is still on hand with no immediate prospect for shipment.

Prices for flaxseed have dropped steadily, reflecting the decline in international quotations and the dull market demand. In mid-January 1952, flaxseed prices on the local commodity exchange were 35.00 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$5.85 per bushel) for small lots then being offered. By the end of January, prices had dropped to 32.00 pesos (\$5.35). In late March prices reached new lows of 25.50 pesos (\$4.26) with no transactions reported. Sunflower quotations were not listed on the local commodity exchange during the first 3 months of 1952 since all lots had been sold and trading of the 1952 crop had not begun.

With the drop in demand and the rapid decline in flaxseed and sunflower seed prices, the Uruguayan oilseed industry (consisting of approximately 40 mills) shut down in mid-March with no indication of re-opening plans. Another factor in the shutdown was the Government's reversal in March of its 5-year-old flaxseed policy of tying flaxseed exports to linseed oil when it authorized the separate shipment of 1,968,390 bushels of flaxseed. This action by the Government may be

explained by: (1) European offers for seed, not oil; (2) the need to earn foreign exchange; and (3) pressure applied by flaxseed producers to release flaxseed from export control.

Exports of linseed oil during January-February 1952, according to trade sources, totaled 3,200 tons (1,433 to the Netherlands and 1,767 tons to Germany), while exports of flaxseed consisted of 47,241 bushels to Germany. Sunflower seed oil shipments of 1,814 tons during this period went to the United Kingdom. Calendar year 1951 exports were 22,341 tons of linseed oil, 343,839 bushels of flaxseed, and 17,208 tons of sunflower seed oil. The United Kingdom was the principal destination for all 3 commodities.

INDIA ANNOUNCES PEANUT OIL EXPORT QUOTA FOR APRIL-JUNE

India's export quota for peanut oil during the second quarter of 1952 was announced on March 22 at 23,520 short tons, the same quantity allowed during the preceding quarter, according to the American Consulate, Madras. Thus, the export quota for peanut oil so far announced by the Government for shipment during the first 6 months of 1952 amounts to 47,040 tons in terms of oil. The April-June quota, however, will be valid for shipment to all permissible destinations as oil only. Unlike the export quota for the first quarter of 1952, no provision was made for the export of hand-picked selected peanuts to hard currency areas or for specified exports of peanut oil to Burma.

NIGERIAN PALM PRODUCE EXPORTS DECLINE IN 1951

Exports of 167,722 short tons of palm oil and 388,655 tons of palm kernels from Nigeria during 1951 represent declines of approximately 15 percent each against totals for the previous year, reports L. D. Junior, American Consulate General, Lagos. However, because of higher contract prices for palm oil and kernels compared with 1950, the total revenue received from palm produce during the year increased by one-third.

Shipments continued to be taken primarily by the United Kingdom under the Ministry of Food contract. Over 98 percent of the oil and 96 percent of the kernels were purchased by the United Kingdom.

It is reported that the Nigerian palm producer tends to stop work when his income reaches a point where he and his family can subsist until the next heavy crop. Relatively high producer prices during 1951 may thus account for the decline in exports. The advancing age of the trees also has been a factor in reduced output. Although new seedlings of better quality are being distributed in quantity, the fact that old trees (over 20 years) outnumber the young about 6 to 1 will result in a volume drop in the next few years unless even more seedlings and more fertilizer are brought into use.

The following minimum producer prices for palm oil and kernels were established for 1952:

<u>Product</u>	<u>Free fatty acid</u>	<u>Pounds sterling per long ton</u>	<u>Dollars per short ton</u>
<u>Palm oil (technical) naked</u>			
ex-scale bulk oil plant			
Grade I	0-9 percent	61	152.50
" II	9-18 "	47	117.50
" III	18-27 "	35	87.50
" IV	27-33 "	30	75.00
Special grade oil, naked			
ex-scale port of shipment			
		80	200.00
<u>Palm kernels, naked ex-</u>			
scale port of shipment			
		36	90.00

The 1952 prices represent about a 10 percent increase from the 1951 levels. The Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board's selling agreement with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food, has been revised and extended. Under the new arrangements the Ministry has guaranteed minimum prices (unspecified) for 1952 to the Board and has assured "reasonable" minimum prices for 4 years after 1952.

During 1951, 70 percent of the palm oil purchases were of Grade I and 5 percent of the Special Grade Oil. The new price schedule for 1952 is so weighted as to encourage production of the higher grade oil. The Board will continue to purchase Grade IV oil in 1952 but has reduced the upper limit of this grade from 36 percent free fatty acid to 33 percent. This revision is regarded as the first step towards the elimination of Grade IV and the eventual elimination of Grade III in a later stage of the Board's quality improvement program.

TOBACCO

BELGIUM'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION, IMPORTS EXPORTS, AND STOCKS HIGHER; CONSUMPTION LOWER

Belgium's 1951 tobacco harvest is estimated at 13 percent above 1950, according to R. N. Anderson and M. R. Steinmetz, American Embassy, Brussels. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1951 were 15 percent above 1950. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1951 were substantially above the 1950 total. Consumption of unmanufactured tobacco is estimated at 1 percent below 1950.

The country's 1951 tobacco production is estimated at 11.5 million pounds from 5,337 acres. This compares to 10.1 million pounds from 4,448 acres in 1950. Yield per acre for 1951 is estimated at 2,150 pounds as compared with 2,275 pounds per acre in 1950.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1951 totaled 54.1 million pounds as compared with 47.2 million pounds in 1950. The United States, the most important 1951 source, supplied 32.0 million pounds. Turkey, the second most important source, supplied 4.3 million pounds. Brazil ranked third, supplying 4.0 million pounds, and the Dominican Republic, fourth, with 3.6 million pounds. The remaining 10.3 million pounds were supplied by numerous other countries including India, Indonesia, Japan, Philippine Republic, Argentina, Paraguay, Colombia, Mexico, Southern Rhodesia, and Northern Rhodesia. In addition to unmanufactured tobacco, Belgium imported 357,145 pounds of cigarettes, 174,163 pounds of smoking tobacco, 85,979 pounds of cigarillos, and 238,096 pounds of cigars.

Exports of leaf tobacco during 1951 totaled 5.9 million pounds as compared with 94,793 pounds in 1950. The Netherlands, the most important 1951 outlet, took 1.0 million pounds. Western Germany ranked second, with 570,991 pounds; Australia, third, with 471,784 pounds; and East Germany, fourth, with 176,368 pounds. Other countries taking Belgium leaf exports during 1951 included Belgian Congo, Madagascar, Algeria, French East Africa, French Indonesia, Austria, and France.

Consumption of leaf tobacco during 1951 is estimated at 55.7 million pounds as compared with 56.2 million pounds in 1950. Stocks of leaf tobacco on January 1, 1952, were estimated at 46.6 million pounds as compared with 43.6 million pounds on the same 1951 date.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

FRENCH MILLS PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO INCREASE FURTHER IN 1952

The production of milk and dairy products in 1952 will probably be moderately higher than in 1951. The number of dairy cows is increasing and the feed supply for 1951-52 is very good.

Marketing conditions are not expected to be as good as they were in 1951, however, especially during the coming summer period. Farmers fear they will not continue to receive the prices which are fixed in each Department for fluid milk for direct consumption. Farm organizations began complaining in 1951 about difficulties, mainly sharp seasonal price declines, in marketing butter and cheese. Increased difficulties in 1952 may result in some stabilization of production and of dairy cattle numbers.

As a result of excellent feed conditions during 1951, French milk production reached an estimated total of 36,350 million pounds, an increase of about 7 percent, compared with the 34,080 million pounds produced in 1950 and about 33,000 million pounds in 1937. During the prewar period 1934-38, it is estimated that production averaged about the same as in 1950.

Prices of fluid milk for direct consumption were, as in preceding years, fixed by the Prefect for each Department, with the national price as a guide. Since October 1951, national prices have been fixed on the basis of a monthly sliding scale formula.

Some progress was made during the year on the program of installing bottling equipment in dairy plants in France. Per capita consumption of fluid milk reached 203 pounds per year in 1950-51, compared with an average of about 190 pounds for the prewar period, 1934-38.

Production of processed milk (condensed, evaporated and dried) was reported to be somewhat higher in 1951 than a year earlier. Prices of domestically produced processed milk were much higher than those for imported processed milk. Export outlets were, therefore, confined to French Overseas Territories. Butter and cheese production was high, but prices remained stable.

In 1951, France was a net exporter of fluid evaporated and condensed milk, and cheese, and a net importer of dried milk and butter.

AUSTRALIA'S PRODUCTION OF MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS CONTINUES SHARPLY REDUCED IN EARLY 1952

Milk production in Australia in the first 2 months of 1952 continued sharply less than a year earlier. Rains about the first of the year apparently came too late. In spite of increases from a year earlier in Victoria, the principal dairy State, and in South Australia and Tasmania, production continued almost a fourth lower in January of 1951, according to T. C. M. Robinson, American Consulate General, Sydney.

Since fluid milk consumption was at least maintained in January, there was a sharp decline in milk and cream available for manufactured dairy products. The greatest decline occurred in butter production. Preliminary data indicate a decline of over 30 percent from a year earlier for the months of January and February to the lowest level for these months in many years. Cheese production in the first 2 months was more than 15 percent less than a year earlier.

January utilization of whole milk at condenseries and drying plants was nearly 20 percent less than a year earlier. While the production of condensed and evaporated milk and of milk-base dietetics continued slightly greater than that of a year earlier, there was a sharp decline in production of bulk condensed milk for ice cream and of dry whole milk. Production of dry whole milk in January was 18 percent less than that of a year earlier, compared with a decline of 13 percent in the July-December period. On the other hand, nonfat dry milk production, which totaled 60 percent greater than a year earlier for the first 6 months of the current marketing year, was double that of a year earlier in January. The increased production of this product, represents a greater utilization of skim milk, most of which is used for feed or wasted.

The production of milk and most whole milk products was reduced during the current marketing year (1951-52) by severe droughts and brush fires, which started in late September, ruining pastures and depleting the number and productivity of herds in important dairying districts of Queensland

and New South Wales. Milk production in the first half (July-December, 1951) of the current marketing year was 14 percent less than a year earlier. The decline in butter production, in cheese and in milk used for condensery products during this period was 21 percent, 10 percent and 6 percent, respectively.

Milk production in Australia, which reached a postwar record volume in the marketing year beginning July 1, 1949, has since shown a tendency to decline as a result of relatively greater returns from wool, meat animals and other agricultural and nonagricultural enterprises, and of increased costs relative to dairy returns. In addition, an increase in consumption of fluid milk, butter, cheese and preserved milks, resulting from population growth and rising incomes, has reduced exportable surpluses.

FURTHER DECLINE EXPECTED IN DENMARK'S MILK PRODUCTION IN 1952 1/

Danish milk production is expected to decline further in 1952 following a 3 percent decline in 1951 from 1950. The number of dairy cattle was reduced by about 55,000 head from July 1951 to December 1951 partly as a result of a less favorable feed-milk ratio compared with the price ratios for feed-bacon and feed-eggs, according to reports from the American Embassy at Copenhagen. The elimination of cattle infected with foot-and-mouth disease may have also contributed to the decline in the last half of 1951. A year earlier there was an increase of 9,000 head during this same period. Decreasing prices for butter are expected to have an adverse effect on milk production.

Despite recent import restrictions in the United Kingdom, Denmark has thus far been able to dispose of its exportable supplies of condensed milk and cream, dried milk, casein, and similar products without any reduction in prices. United Kingdom has issued licenses for its total imports and most of the supplies will have been shipped by the first of July. Although uncertain market prospects cloud the outlook, production of these products in 1952 is expected to be about the same as in 1951.

The production and export of cheese is expected to be maintained in 1952 at about 1951 levels despite the difficulties of exporting to Germany and the United Kingdom. Recently expanded capacity is expected to induce maintained production in spite of a tendency toward lower prices in export markets.

The production of butter is expected to decline further in 1952. With smaller production of milk and about the same production of cheese condensed milk, dried milk, etc., there will be less cream available for butter production. Free commercial export market prices, which are considerably above the United Kingdom prices, have been an important factor in the price obtained by farmers. For some months there has been a tendency for decreasing prices of butter in these markets.

1/ A more detailed report on the dairy situation and outlook in Denmark is planned as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Of Denmark's butter exports in 1951, totaling 303 million pounds, nearly 77 percent was shipped to the United Kingdom, while France and Western Germany took 5.9 and 5.2 percent, respectively. Of the cheese exports, which totaled 101 million pounds, Western Germany received nearly half and the United Kingdom nearly 28 percent. United States was destination for about 6 million pounds or 6 percent of Denmark's cheese exports in 1951. Export data on condensed and dried milk products are not yet available.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

JAPANESE COTTON IMPORTS DIP SLIGHTLY; TEXTILE EXPORT SALES RETARDED

Imports of cotton into Japan during the first half of 1951-52 totaled 793,000 bales, compared with 929,000 bales imported during the same period of the preceding season. Thus far in 1951-52 the largest amount, 545,000 bales, has originated in the United States, 93,000 bales in Mexico, and 85,000 bales in Pakistan. During the corresponding period of 1950-51 over 600,000 bales were imported from the United States, 104,000 from Mexico, and 146,000 from Pakistan. Imports of American cotton in the current season are still expected to about equal 1950-51 imports of nearly a million bales.

Exports of cotton textiles during the calendar year 1951, amounting to 1,086,000,000 square yards, were almost equal to the 1,088,000,000 square yards exported in 1950. This established Japan as the largest exporter of cotton cloth in 1951, considerably larger than the United Kingdom, India, and the United States, the 3 nearest competitors. Preliminary statistics show that 100 million square yards of cotton cloth were exported in February 1952, slightly above the monthly average exports of 90 million during 1951, despite the general lull in demand on the world textile market.

The Japanese cotton textile industry is reported to be experiencing some difficulty in marketing the full volume of its yarn and cloth production. Unsold stocks of cotton yarn in Japan at the end of February 1952 amounted to between 400,000 and 500,000 bales, equivalent to about 3 months' production at the current rate of operation. The United Kingdom, the third most important export market for Japanese cotton textiles in 1951, recently suspended imports of grey cotton cloth from Japan. In addition, restrictions on cotton textile imports are now in effect in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Malaya, Singapore, France, Sweden, and Italy. The export markets for Japanese goods are thus somewhat curtailed for the time being.

Suggested measures to improve the situation have included a debt moratorium for all the borrowers, i.e., the spinners, weavers, and trading companies, government financing of the stock piles of piece goods, or some form of reduction in the output of the textile industry.

Following discussions with the trade, the government recommended on February 25 that yarn production during the 3 months beginning March 1, 1952, be reduced to 60 percent of installed spinning capacity. Bimonthly reports submitted by each spinner would serve as a guide on these production limitations. If a mill failed to curtail operations to this extent the allocation of dollar exchange by the government for purchases of raw cotton would be reduced or production would be further limited in the following quarter.

Under this proposal it was expected that monthly mill consumption of cotton would be reduced to about 150,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross). This would be somewhat below the postwar peak of 165,000 bales consumed in January 1952. Private reports placed February consumption at 164,000 bales. During the first 7 months of the 1951-52 season, consumption in the spinning mills totaled 1,066,000 bales, compared with about 825,000 bales consumed during the corresponding period of 1950-51.

Production of cotton yarn also hit a postwar peak in January 1952, amounting to 71 million pounds. Preliminary figures show a February output of 68.5 million pounds which would give a total production for August through February of the current season of 450 million pounds, considerably above the 354 million pounds produced in the same months of 1950-51. Under the recommended production controls, monthly output would average about 60 million pounds. However, with cotton yarn prices continuing to decline in recent weeks, May and June output may decrease below this level.

The high rate of consumption, with consequent large output of yarn, continued despite the reported slackening of current demand for cotton textiles. This may be partly explained by the fact that the spinners prefer to hold stocks of yarn rather than raw cotton. Also, anticipation of some type of production controls apparently stimulated yarn output with the expectation that such controls, if imposed, would incorporate recent production levels as a basis for future output.

Because of the accumulating balance of sterling exchange in Japan the government has imposed restrictions on exports of cotton and rayon textiles to the sterling area for the period March through May 1952. Exports of cotton cloth will be limited to 167 million square yards during this 3-months' period, which is equal to one-quarter of the 668 million square yards exported to the sterling area during 1951. Exports to the dollar and open account areas will remain unrestricted.

U.S. COTTON IMPORTS DOWN

Imports of cotton (mostly Egyptian-type) into the United States in February amounted to only 35,466 bales (of 500 pounds gross) making a total of about 65,000 bales for August-February 1951-52, compared with 133,000 bales for the corresponding period a year ago. The annual import quota of 95,000 bales of long-staple cotton for the year beginning February 1 was only 36 percent filled in February. In recent years this quota has been filled during the first 2 months of the quota year and often within the first few days of the opening date. Imports of other types of cotton (also subject to quota limitation) during August-February 1951-52 amounted to 22,000 bales (mostly Mexican) compared with 14,000 bales (mostly Indian) a year ago.

The reduction in imports of long-staple cotton this year may be attributed to two principal causes: Consumption of this type of cotton (includes American-Egyptian, Egyptian, and Peruvian) amounted to only 56,000 bales during August-March 1951-52, compared with 106,000 bales for a corresponding period a year ago. Also, a sharp downward trend in prices of all foreign cotton from the high levels prevailing around the end of 1951 has apparently resulted in deferment of purchases by United States importers.

Stocks of Egyptian cotton, 52,000 bales, on hand March 29, 1952, were much less than the 89,000 bales on hand a year ago but the 39,000 bales of American-Egyptian cotton on hand this year are 10,000 higher than those of a year ago. Stocks of Peruvian cotton were reported at 6,000 bales compared with 7,000 a year ago. Stocks of Indian cotton were 36,000 bales against 14,000 a year ago. Other stocks of foreign cotton were 3,000 and 1,000 bales, respectively.

The above figures do not include purchases by the United States Government for stock piling purposes.--By Charles H. Barber.

UNITED STATES: Cotton imports for consumption, by countries of origin; averages 1934-38 and 1944-48; annual 1949-50 and 1950-51; August-February 1950-51 and 1951-52

Country of origin	(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Averages		1949-50	1950-51	August-February	
	1934-38	1944-48			1950-51	1951-52
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bales	: bales	: bales	: bales	: bales	: bales
Brazil.....	3	1	1/	1	1	0
Egypt.....	63	93	131	109	108	33
Peru.....	1	21	21	11	11	10
India.....	54	102	77	61	10	4
Pakistan.....	2/	3/	15	7	5	2
Mexico.....	21	20	17	1/	1/	18
Anglo- Egyptain.....						
Sudan.....	4/	1	1/	1/	1/	0
China.....	26	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.....	3/	5	1/	0	1	0
Others.....	1/	5	0	0	0	0
Total.....	172	258	253	188	133	65
1/ Less than 500 bales.	2/	Included in India.	3/	Two-year average.		
4/ Included in Egypt.						

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. : US¢ a lb. Spot : quo- : tation : inter- : mediate : taxes
<u>Alexandria</u>		:Kantar			
Ashmouni, FG.....	4-24	: 99.05 lbs.	:Tallari	: 78.50	: 45.63 : 11.63
Ashmouni, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 67.50	: 39.24 : 11.63
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 58.50	: 34.01 : 11.63
Karnak, FG.....	"	: "	: "	: 151.00	: 87.78 : 11.63
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: (not quoted)	
Karnak, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: (not quoted)	
<u>Bombay</u>		:Candy			
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	:Rupee	:1/ 600.00	: 16.10 : 10.73
Broach Vijay, Fine..	"	: "	: "	:2/ 775.00	: 20.80 : 10.73
<u>Karachi</u>		:Maund			
4F Punjab, SG, Fine..	4-22	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	: 90.50	: 33.18 : 13.85
289F Sind, SG, Fine..	"	: "	: "	: 92.00	: 33.73 : 13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine:	"	: "	: "	: 94.50	: 34.65 : 13.85
<u>Izmir</u>		:Kilogram			
Acala I.....		: 2.2046 lbs.	:Kurus		
Acala II.....		: "	: "		
<u>Adana</u>		: "			
Acala I.....		: "			
<u>Lima</u>		:Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2 :	4-22	: 101.4 lbs.	:Sol	: 497.00	: 32.03 : 7.85
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 470.00	: 30.29 : 6.07
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	: 590.00	: 38.03 : 12.01
<u>Recife</u>		:Arroba			
Mata, Type 4.....	4-24	: 33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro	:3/ 300.00	: 49.36 : 2.4% ad
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	: "	: "	:4/ 350.00	: 57.58 : valorem
<u>Sao Paulo</u>		: "			
Sao Paulo, Type 5....	"	: "	: "	: 261.00	: 42.94 : 3.0% ad
<u>Torreon</u>		:Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16".....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	:Peso	: 247.00	: 28.17 : 5/ 5.04
<u>Houston-Galveston-New:</u>					
Orleans av.Mid.15/16"	"	:Pound	:Cent	: XXXXX	: 39.75 : ----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Reported 600.00 to 625.00 (16.77). Ceiling 820.00 (22.01).

2/ Reported 775.00 to 795.00 (21.34). Ceiling 925.00 (24.82).

3/ Correction: Mata, Type 4, April 17 should be 300.00 cruzeiros (49.36 US cents).

4/ Nominal.

5/ Corrections: Taxes for April 3, 1952, should be 5.53 US cents and for April 17, 5.51 cents.

SWEDISH COTTON
IMPORTS LOWER

Imports of cotton into Sweden during the current season have been running below those of the preceding season and totaled 42,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) during the first 5 months of 1951-52, compared with 65,000 bales imported during the corresponding months of 1950-51, according to George Frostenson, Agricultural Specialist, American Embassy, Stockholm. About 19,000 bales were imported from the United States during August through December 1951, of which 10,000 bales originated in Brazil and an equal amount in Mexico. In the same months of 1950, 27,000 bales were imported from the United States, with 17,000 bales from Brazil and 9,000 from Mexico. Imports in January and February 1952 were reported to be large, although no statistics are available as yet.

Earlier in the season, imports in 1951-52 were expected to total at least 130,000 bales, only slightly below 1950-51 imports of 140,000 bales. This figure may not be realized, however, due to the overstocked position of the textile wholesalers, which has resulted in a consequent decline in spinning activity. About 100,000 bales of total imports were expected to originate in the United States during the current season because of the favorable prices prevailing for American growths and an adequate supply of dollar exchange available in Sweden. However, in recent months Mexican cotton has been quoted at several cents a pound below comparable types of United States cotton delivered in Sweden and the price advantage of American cotton has narrowed for both Brazilian and sterling area cottons as well. This may result in some increased Swedish purchases of cotton outside the United States.

Consumption of raw cotton by the spinning mills in the calendar year 1951 totaled 130,000 bales, 4 percent below the 135,000 bales consumed in 1950. An additional 5 percent drop is anticipated for 1952, with consumption expected to fall to about 124,000 bales.

The present textile picture in Sweden is not bright. Restrictions have been placed on textile imports by the Government, but it is reported that actual imports are running even below the restricted level. Production has been curtailed although no sizable reduction of the working force is anticipated. In addition textile prices have been lowered to stimulate sales. Since textile consumption in Sweden has always exceeded domestic production, it is felt that a reduction of both imports and production should help to restore balance between the supply and demand for cotton textiles in the country.

(Continued on Page 396)

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDSCANADA REPORTS FAVORABLE
CONDITIONS FOR GRAIN

The current outlook is favorable for harvesting the part of Canada's grain crops that was left in the field over winter. An estimated 150 million bushels of wheat and 135 million bushels of oats and barley remained unharvested in western Provinces at the end of December, according to estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The largest part of the unharvested wheat was in Saskatchewan, where about 91 million bushels, or 28 percent of that Province's 1951 wheat crop remained in the fields over winter. Alberta's 56 million bushels of unharvested wheat accounts for the bulk of the remainder, with only 3 million bushels estimated for Manitoba. The largest part of the unharvested coarse grains is reported for Alberta. About 71 million bushels are reported there, 56 million in Saskatchewan and 7 million in Manitoba.

The Ministry of Trade and Commerce has asked farmers to delay harvesting of this grain until it can be threshed dry. During the current year about 190 million bushels of tough and damp grain have been taken into Canadian elevators and an additional 60 million bushels remain on farms ready to be marketed. This total of 250 million bushels of such grain is considered the maximum that can be handled without serious loss this crop year, despite full capacity operation of both commercial and farm grain driers. It is, therefore, considered important that the grain still in the field be harvested in as dry condition as possible.

Farmers, however, are fearful that if they wait for the grain to dry, spring seeding may be delayed enough to cause another damp grain problem next fall. Some indications of an early spring is an encouraging factor.

The outlook for spring seeding is generally favorable, except for the problem of getting the 1951 crop off the fields. In addition to the prospects of an early spring, the moisture situation is favorable with ample reserves in all 3 Provinces for germination and early growth. The supply of fertilizer is plentiful and advance buying is reported especially heavy. Insecticides and chemical weed killers are also plentiful. Grasshoppers are said to constitute less of a threat this year, as the area of infestation has been reduced considerably especially in Saskatchewan.

BURMA RICE
MARKETING

The Government of Burma is marketing two-thirds of its rice surplus from the 1951-52 crop on a government-to-government basis, and one-third on the basis of private trade (see Foreign Crops and Markets, April 7, 1952). Prices are set at from \$6.31 to \$6.69 per 100 pounds, depending on quality, for rice sold to all countries on the government-to-government basis. These prices are to prevail for the first 6 months of 1952.

BURMA: Export prices of rice, government-to-government,
as of April 28, 1952

Grade	Price
	: Dollars per
	: 100 pounds
Ngasein, Special Quality, 35 percent broken	6.67
Ngasein, Small Mill Special, 42 percent broken	6.25
Ngasein, Small Mill Quality, 38 percent broken	6.39
Meedone Bazaar Quality, 38 percent broken	6.39
Meedone Special Quality, 32 percent broken	6.67
Sughandi, 38 percent broken	6.51
Milchar No. 1 (a boiled rice)	6.77
Milchar No. 2	6.67
Full Boiled	6.32

Marketing through private trade channels is done on a tender basis. Buyers may or may not have specific assurances from importers that the rice will be accepted. Most of them do have such assurances and the sales are completed. Others do not and at times forfeit their deposit with the State Agricultural Marketing Board as they are unable to sell the rice. All of the Ceylon sales shown in the accompanying table have been completed.

BURMA: Export prices of rice, according to bids of March 10, 1952

Grade	Price	Desti- nation	Quantity
	: Dollars per:		: Long tons : Million
	: 100 pounds :		: pounds
N/N Loonzain.....	7.63	: U. K. :	4,000 : 9.0
Meedone.....	7.63	: U. K. :	1,000 : 2.2
Europe No. 3.....	7.97	: U. K. :	2,000 : 4.4
Europe No. 2.....	8.04	: U. K. :	150 : 0.3
Sughandi	8.00	: U. K. :	1,000 : 2.2
Sughandi	8.13	: Hong Kong :	1,000 : 2.2
Sughandi	8.00	: U. K. :	4,000 : 9.0
Meedone B. Q.	7.66	: Mauritius :	400 : .9
Ekarine	8.00	: Pers.Gulf :	1,000 : 2.2
Ekarine	8.00	: Br. Empire :	1,000 : 2.2
Dawebyan	7.69	: Br. Empire :	500 : 1.1
Dawebyan	7.69	: Br. Empire :	500 : 1.1
Bingala	7.54	: Pers.Gulf :	400 : .9
Zeera	8.31	: Pers.Gulf :	500 : 1.1
Boiled Rice Full	7.53	: Ceylon :	10,000 : 22.4
Boiled Rice No. 2 ...	7.87	: Ceylon :	5,000 : 11.2
Milchar No. 1	8.06	: Ceylon :	2,500 : 5.6
Long Boiled	8.59	: Ceylon :	1,500 : 3.4
Bran	2.74	: Malaya :	2,500 : 5.6
Broken	4.66	: Malaya :	2,500 : 5.6

ARGENTINE GRAIN ACREAGE GOALS

Argentina's recently announced goals for grain production, as part of the second 5-year plan, indicate that the government plans for the return of wheat production to pre-war levels, together with a large increase in forage crops, but does not expect a full recovery in corn. The second 5-year plan, to begin in 1953, would bring overall grain and alfalfa acreage to the 1939 level but with significant changes in the distribution.

Recommendations were made in terms of increases over 1950 acreage which have been put into equivalent acres and are shown with comparisons below.

Argentina: Recommendations for sowing grain acreages, under 5-year goal beginning 1953, with comparisons.

Crop	5-year goal	1951, sown area	1950, sown area	1939, sown area
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Wheat.....	18,600	11,860	16,200	17,830
Corn.....	9,300	6,900	6,030	17,800
Rye.....	6,200	4,950	5,400	2,300
Barley.....	3,000	2,150	2,200	2,100
Oats.....	4,050	3,000	3,200	3,450
Alfalfa.....	20,200	16,800	16,800	13,350

From official and unofficial sources.

It will be noted that the seeding goal for wheat is slightly above the 1939 acreage. Substantial increases are recommended for barley and oats and even larger increases for rye and alfalfa. The goal for corn, in contrast, is little more than half the 1939 acreage.

The Argentine Minister of Finance announced on March 19 that agricultural credit henceforth will be granted only to those producers who place their land in the optimum type of production for their zone. As a condition for obtaining credit a grower must first obtain the approval of the Bank of the Nation for his crop and livestock plan.

C O T T O N- (Continued from Page 392)MEXICAN COTTON TRANSSHIPMENTS
THROUGH U.S. PORTS

Transshipments of Mexican cotton (including linters and waste) through United States ports in January 1952 amounted to only 40,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), making a total of 495,000 bales transshipped during August-January 1951-52. About 23,000 bales were exported to France and the remainder to 8 other countries in quantities of 1,000 to 4,000 bales each. The 6-month total includes 197,000 bales to France, 97,000 to the United Kingdom, 74,000 to Japan, 35,000 to Italy, 26,000 to Belgium, 23,000 to Germany, 14,000 to Sweden, 13,000 to Spain and 12,000 to Switzerland.

PERU CHANGES COTTON COST
PRODUCTION ESTIMATE

The Peruvian Government on or about April 1 changed the estimated cost of cotton production as used in the calculation of export taxes. This, in effect, has lowered the tax on Tanguis cotton and increased the tax on Pima. The cost-of-production allowance for Tanguis was raised from 370 soles per quintal to 400 soles (equivalent to 23.85 U.S. cents a pound to 25.78 cents), thus lowering the export tax from around 10 cents to 8 cents for Type 3-1/2. The reduction in the cost-of-production allowance on Pima from 500 soles to 430 soles (32.22 cents to 27.71 cents) resulted in an increase in the export tax from about 8 cents to 12.67 cents for Type I. The tax on other grades varies according to price differentials.

